The sanitary systems, if any, vary throughout the large towns of the Hadhramaut. There are no drainage or sewerage systems in Mukalla. The houses for the most part are equipped with pit-latrines cleared every six months or a year. Waste water runs out from gullies projecting from the walls of the houses. At the time of my first visit there were 25 sweepers in charge of a *muqaddam* who were said to work from early morning till noon, and from two till six, but, apart from the main market street, there appeared to be little evidence of their activities. Since that time the number has been slightly increased, and, under the doctor's superintendence, the streets are somewhat cleaner. 364

In Shihr the waste water is allowed to settle into pools. As a consequence mosquitoes are a serious pest, but there is said to be little fever. There were no anopheles amongst specimens I captured. In Shibam there is a system of narrow gutters running down the middle of the streets. These become congested with rubbish and are rarely cleaned out, but when they are the refuse is sold.

Water Supply.

The water supply of Mukalla is brought from a reservoir at Baqrein, about four miles distant. The source is a mile further away at Bakezebur where there is a long series of deep wells, mostly protected by a stone coping but with no covering. These wells were constructed by labourers brought from Gheil ba Wazir where there are men " who know how to make waterworks ". The wells are connected at the bottom by a subterranean passage, used by those who clean the channel, along which the water flows till it emerges into an open cement channel leading to the reservoir at Baqrein. This reservoir is divided into compartments and the water passes through them into a delivery pipe. The outfall to the delivery pipe is partially protected from debris by a wire trap, and just outside the reservoir there is a covered manhole. There is no filter system and for the greater part of its length the supply is entirely unprotected, but the water is clear and apparently clean. It is conducted in pipes to the side of the mountain, along which it runs in a covered masonry channel, except where it is carried across gaps in pipes supported by piles. In the town there are reservoirs fitted with taps from which the water carriers draw their supply. Water supply is only laid on to the palaces and a few mosques. 365 312

The work was planned and begun by Sultan 'Awadh as a *Waqf* and was completed by Sultan 'Umar. It reflects great credit on the Mukalla administration, and if some protective measures were adopted would be, I should imagine, an unimpeachable supply. It is fortunate that cholera and typhoid are apparently unknown in Mukalla as it would be extraordinarily easy to contaminate the supply which, as I say, is unprotected, unfiltered, and not chlorinated. 365 653 164

There are several wells in Mukalla in which the water is brackish. The palaces, the Wazir's house, and the guest-house are fitted with 312 000

The residency, the Wazir's house, and the guest house are fitted with electric light generated by a petrol engine. The system is continued along the water front as far as Sultan 'Umar's mosque.

The town water supply in Shihr is brought in a covered aqueduct from Tubala, 6·7 miles away. There are many springs at Tubala, most of which are hot, and a number are heavily impregnated with sulphur. The reservoir for the Shihr water supply consists of a large open tank which is fed by an open channel from the spring. As in the case of Mukalla there is no sort of protection. Shibam draws its water supply from wells, for the most part in the suburb of Seheil. The water is slightly brackish. The rest of the country depends on wells, springs, rivers, and rain cisterns.

Educational Activities.

In Mukalla there are three Government schools (two Arab and one English), and at least three private schools. In addition to these Arab schools Yusuf Sherif, the principal Indian merchant and Collector of Customs, maintains a private Gujerati school in which there are 42 boys and eight girls at present. There used to be schools in every mosque, but Sultan 'Umar suppressed them and ordered the boys to attend the Government schools. However, despite this prohibition I understand that a few maintain a precarious existence.

The larger of the Arabic schools, Al Madrassa al Khariya as Sultanja had been in existence for four years at the time of my visit and had twelve classes: *Hijar*, or Elementary, four classes; *Tahdir*, two classes; *Daraja Awal*, First standard, three classes; *Daraja ath Thani*, Second standard, one class; *Daraja ath Thalath*, Third standard, one class, *Daraja al Arb'a* Fourth standard, one class. A Fifth standard was to be added shortly.

On the register there were 290 to 300 boys aged from six to 14 and even 16, and perhaps older. On inspection the attendance at the various classes was as follows:—

Hijar		56
Tahdir 1		20
2		31
Daraja I.—1		32
2		20
3		27
Daraja II		12
Daraja III		13
Total exclusive of the Fourth standard ...		211

The staff consists of a *Mudir* or Principal, a *Murakib*, who is responsible for the discipline of teachers and boys, and 12 teachers. There are nine class rooms, the four classes of *Hijar* sitting in one room. Up to *Daraja* I the boys sit on the floor, after which they are at desks. The school is closed on Fridays and on the 'Id days which are as follows: 'Id al Hajj, five days, 'Id al Fitr, five days, 12th Rabi' Awal, Maulad an Nebi, one day, 29th Ramadhan,

631 The Kathiri claims the Hamumi, Nahd, 'Awābitha and Sei'ar tribes as his allies. The agreement with the Nahd, which is said to be similar to those with the Hamumi, 'Awābitha and Sei'ar, is included in an appendix. It is stated that these tribes would join the Kathiris if there was trouble with the Qu'aitis.

Kathiri Towns.

101 The country ruled by the Kathiris was formerly of vast extent and stretched from the 'Aulaqi country on the west to the Mahri on the east, including the country of Dhufar beyond. The history of the circumscription of the territory to its present limits appears sufficiently in an earlier chapter of this report.

631 Of the six towns or villages mentioned as being included in the
632 Kathiri dominions Seiyun and Tarim are the largest. Seiyun, the
361 capital of the Al 'Abdulla Sultans, is a walled town of over 1,500 houses and about 50 mosques. The suburbs, which are all to the east of the town, are extending fairly rapidly with the building of pleasant looking residencies, most of them with their own gardens. The population is said to be about 20,000. Tarim is also a growing town with an estimated population of 15,000. Its walls, which are over five miles in length and are furnished with five gates and 25 forts, enclose a great deal of open space so that most of the better class houses have their own gardens. There are over 2,000 houses, and there are said to be 300 mosques, one of which, built by the Al Kafs, has the highest minaret in the Hadhramaut and is of an unusual pattern. The principal shrine in Tarim is that of Maqaddam Faqih. There are growing suburbs outside the walls such as 'Aidid, but some of the suburbs such as Thibi, Dammūn, and Beit Jabir, belong to the Tamimis and are under Qu'aiti influence. Tarim and Seiyun are striking for their many
342 palaces, equipped in modern style, to which reference has already
365 been made. These houses have a water supply laid on and pumped
312 up by small petrol engines. The towns are well supplied with wells, and Tarim is remarkable for being the only town in the Hadhramaut with public conveniences, which, however, are rough mud erections and very insanitary.

361 Taris is a village lying to the west of Seiyun, and its inhabitants
521 do not exceed 700. Mariama is a small village to the east of Seiyun with a population of about 300. Al Ghurf, also a small village, lies to the north of Tarim and has a population not exceeding 250. Gheil bin Yomein is said to be a popular place of resort during the autumn. It is a small village of which the majority of the inhabitants are Beduins.

565 A great deal of wealth comes into the Kathiri towns from the East Indies, and the towns of Tarim and Seiyun, which are considered centres of culture and learning, include many wealthy inhabitants whose fortunes have been made in the East Indies.

000 The whole of the Kathiri part of the wadi is accessible by motor

8:Gt. Brit. Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52) 1954 MM1 Aden Hadhramaut MN2

Mukalla Regular Army (paid by Qu'aiti State)	17 Officers 332 other ranks	Security in the Qu'aiti State.

In addition there are the following police forces.

State	*Force*	*Establishment*	*Notes*
Qu'aiti	Mukalla Police	101	Paid by Qu'aiti State.
	Qu'aiti Armed Constabulary	530	Paid by Qu'aiti State for rural districts.
Kathiri	Civil Police	25	For towns of Sai'un, Tarim and Hautaf Ahmed bin Zain. Paid by Kathiri State.
	Kathiri Armed Constabulary	112	For rural districts. 18 paid by Kathiri State, balance by Her Majesty's Government.
Wahidi	Wahidi Tribal Guards	232	These carry out police duties, in addition to garrison and security roles. 93 paid by Wahidi States, remainder by Her Majesty's Government.

Chapter 9: Public Utilities and Public Works

WESTERN PROTECTORATE

There are small electric power plants run by the Lahej Sultanate for a few domestic consumers and by the Abyan Board for its own domestic and workshop requirements.

There are no gas installations or public water supplies other than the irrigation projects described in Chapter 6.

There are organised Public Works Departments in the Lahej and Fadhli States which are mainly occupied in the maintenance and construction of public buildings and roads.

EASTERN PROTECTORATE

There is a small power-house in Mukalla publicly administered and owned. The voltage is 240 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles, A.C., driven by three engines with a capacity of 49, 110 and 220 B.H.P. respectively. The total number of consumers is 700 and the annual output is 114,268 units.

Public Works Departments exist in the Qu'aiti and Kathiri States.